

EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED DAILY; NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

FOR CLOCK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

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Thursday, Nov. 20, 1880.

DON'T BE IN A HURRY.

The agent for the Brush light has made new propositions to the City Council. He is also endeavoring to make contracts in other places for illuminating cities by the electric light. His enterprise is commendable and his propositions are plausible. But there is no reason why there should be any rush to grasp at the offers made by the representative of one method of using the new illumination.

The lighting of cities by electricity is yet an experiment. Improvements on existing methods are certain to be made. And there are several processes already for the manipulation of the electric light, such as mining to be the best. There are the Falckhoff, the Linton, the Weston, the Jamison, the Werderman, the Rapoff and the Brush, to say nothing of the Edison, which the Ward of Menifee Park now claims to have perfected, and which comprehends the division of the light, the great desideration for a general illuminator, for, apart from household purposes, it is far preferable to have a divided light which will shine above the trees as our gas lamps do, than to have one big, elevated illumination casting great shadows in every street.

Among these various processes the Jamin is becoming the favorite among those who are investigating the subject of electric lighting, on scientific principles. There is a company in Paris formed for the express purpose of obtaining control of the best method of electric lighting, including engines, machines, lamps, and other apparatus without regard to any one invention.

This company, which is called Compagnie Générale de l'Éclairage Électrique, is favorably disposed toward the Jamin light, which, in Paris, is generally counted as the best of all. The Jamin candle is said to burn the two great defects common to all the electric lamps in use, namely the fluctuations and the partial extinction of one or the lights, and, as a consequence, all of the lights in the circuit. By a very ingenious arrangement, when one set of carbons is consumed another is lighted instantaneously.

We do not propose here to advocate any of the methods which are coming into use, but merely to impress on the City Councils approaching on the subject of adopting the Brush process, the propriety of caution and thorough investigation before any contract is made. And also to suggest the query, whether, in the event of the adoption of the electric light in any of our cities, it would not be better, more economical and generally satisfactory to purchase and own the machinery and manipulate the light, than to enter into a contract with an agent to do that which each corporation could easily manage and control itself.

There is one thing that gives room for doubt as to the adaptability of the Brush light to this city, and that is that Cleveland, where it has been adopted, has not adopted it, and that the large cities do not use it, and sufficiently imposing to utilize it in the place of gas. We understand that the reason offered why Cleveland does not use it is, because of the many trees in that city. If that is an objection in Cleveland, is it not equally an objection in Salt Lake City, or is this a place without trees?

The main points which we wish to present are these: don't go ahead until you are certain you are right, and when you do make a change be sure to get the best, or be bad. *Festina lente* is a good motto in matters of public importance.

THE CASE IN COURT.

MUCH to the disappointment of the public the decision in the mandamus case was not given this afternoon, but was held over until Friday at 4 p.m. The case is one of great importance, not only to the people of Utah, but to the cause of women's suffrage all over the Union. The limitation of the arguments of counsel to one hour on either side, gave no fair opportunity for entering into the real merits of the cause. There was scarcely time for a full argument on the demurrer, both points of which appear to us to be very well taken. We have already shown—in our article of last evening—that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in cases of mandamus to an officer, it belongs to original jurisdiction, and that is vested in the District Courts and not the Supreme Court of this Territory. That there was not sufficient cause for action named in the petition now the trial is also plain to any one of understanding who examines them, and this was presented by counsel for the defendant as fully and forcibly as the time admitted.

The arguments of counsel for the petitioner were sophistical and some of their statements incorrect, for instance the affirmation that the woman suffrage act does not require women voters to be 21 years of age. The defect—if it be one—that the law of 1870 does not require women voters to be residents of the precinct is cured by the registration law which does make that requirement and the Register who is now called in question acts under the latter law, which creates his office and defines his duties.

A mandamus is for the purpose of compelling an officer to perform some duty which he has neglected. In this case there is neglect or non-performance of duty. The officer is called in question for not doing something which would be a violation of law, on the demand of a private individual who swears he

is a taxpayer while his name does not appear on the Assessor's rolls.

Of course we have no means of knowing what the decision is likely to be, but cannot think that it will be in the nature of a settlement of the Woman Suffrage Act which would be the practical disfranchisement of several thousands of women voters after excluding the right for more than a decade, a deprivation of their vested rights without opportunity of defending their position in a court of law.

Before saying anything further on the bearings of this important case we wait the decision of the Supreme Court on the mandamus question.

RE-ELECTED OFFICERS.

We again call the attention of officers who are required by law to be commissioned by the Governor, to the necessity of complying at once with the provisions of the statute.

It will be found on pages 14 and 15 of the Laws of Utah, 1880, under the title, "Of Special Elections." From this it will be seen that "all persons re-elected to any office, thereby becoming their own successors, are required when so elected to give bonds, qualify and be commissioned by the Governor, as in other cases required by law."

Officers re-elected may be under the impression that their old bonds, commission, etc., are competent for their continued terms of office, but this would be a mistake. Difficulties might arise in case of their non-compliance with the law, and to save litigation and trouble, all officers who have not attended to this requirement should do so without delay. Those who represent, administer or execute the law, should be themselves the strictest observers of the law.

BY TELEGRAPH.

See western news telegraph list.

AMERICAN.

Encouraging to Republicans.

New York, Oct. 30.—The Tribune's Washington special says: A letter has been received here from New York State saying that Senator Conkling said to an intimate friend of his that New England was generally counted as the best of all.

The Jamin candle is said to burn the two great defects common to all the electric lamps in use, namely the fluctuations and the partial extinction of one or the lights, and, as a consequence, all of the lights in the circuit. By a very ingenious arrangement, when one set of carbons is consumed another is lighted instantaneously.

Judge Porter, republican candidate for governor in Indiana, writes here in an encouraging strain about his State.

What Caused Sir John Franklin's Death.

The Herald's London special says: Schwatka's discoveries and polar-sailors generally continue to be the leading topics of discussion in the English journals. Among the latest contributions to the literature on the subject is a letter from Commander Cheyne in reply to an article in the Standard: "It was not the Arctic that caused Sir John Franklin's death, but the man who sent Franklin's men to the Arctic, that sent Franklin's men to the next world. They were murdered by the contractor who supplied the expedition with preserved meats and the same contractor who supplied Sir James Ross' expedition to which I belonged, and the tins labelled 'beef' and 'mutton' contained when open contained nothing but big knuckles of bone. Everything belonging to the animals was put into the tins except the horns, hoofs and hides. The very entrails were there, and when they ate them, having nothing else, they had to hold their noses, so offensive was the smell. Sir James Ross' party had been out another winter than the world over."

I have repeated this in my lectures, throughout England, denounced this contractor as a murderer and dared him to bring an action for libel. I should be glad to have him do so, if I could establish the truth of what I say.

The London dispatch says: Hanlon took a walking exercise this morning, during which he met and greeted Trickey. At 11 o'clock he launched his boat, built at Newcastle, and sailed from Putney to Hammermill and back alone, and then reported the journey to Harry Thomas. He was in all about one hour and 20 minutes. He was well satisfied with the Newcastle boat, but will probably row the race in that built at Toronto. There was a heavy mist on the river, but Hanlon pulling a leisurely stroke, seemed able to get any amount of way on the boat. The opinion is loudly expressed that his style is the prettiest in the river.

In a Coal Region.

The Herald, Winnipeg, special says: C. F. Rockwell, a gentleman from New York has just returned from a pleasure trip to the Moose River, a distance of 450 miles.

The journey was performed by canoe voyagers who had been engaged to attend the party and furnish the necessary supplies. It took 16 days to reach Moose Factory from Winnipeg. He pronounces it a very fine region, and says that floating Arctic ice was to be seen in the vicinity all summer.

Mosby Denies.

A card from Consul Mosby, of Hong Kong, denies the story in the Herald about one of his children being in the care of the Humane Society here.

A. Apple Exporter.

Over 21,000 barrels of apples were shipped from this city to European ports last week, and from all parts of the country outside of New York 20,000 barrels were sent. This week's shipment from New York will be about 30,000 barrels, and other ports will also ship large shipments.

Apples which sell in this market for \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel fetch from \$1.50 to \$2 in British markets.

Liverpool and Glasgow are the principal markets, though Bremen and Hamburg are taking some shipments. Although the prices are low the foreign market is very active, owing to the fall of the crop all over England and the continent. The yield in this country is enormous, and will be all right again before many days.

No Decision To-day.

At 2 p.m. to-day, the hour appointed by the Supreme Court for the rendering of a decision in the registration madamus case, argued and submitted last night, a large assembly of both sexes gathered at the Federal Court House to hear what the court had to deliver.

At the opening of the session, however, Chief Justice Hunter announced that the court would not be ready to give its decision until to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

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Taken Home.—Ellie Kilpatrick,

the young girl who was so badly burned in the 9th Ward, a week or two ago, was to-day removed in a litter from St. Mary's Hospital, where she has been since the accident, to the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Der, in the 16th Ward. She is getting along nicely, and will be all right again before many days.

Married.—In the Endowment

House, on Sept. 30th, 1880, Mr. Charles B. Driggs, of Pleasant Grove, and Miss Addie Williams, of West Jordan, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. We congratulate our young friends, and join with hosts of kind associates in wishing them a future full of bliss and prosperity.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Rev. Dr. Jas. Weddington, the eminent English divine, is dead.

Hobson has assassinated the wife of the Russian Consul Gen.

A fire in Jerseyville, N. Y., destroyed seven stores causing a loss of \$10,000.

Great recruits are pouring in by thousands. The army will soon number 40,000 men.

Louis Mastey, the actor, died yesterday aged 59. He was a California favorite in 1851.

The President and party arrived at Roseburg, Oregon, yesterday. They were met by a committee from Portland and Salem.

Col. Pusser who has just returned from a stamping tour in Indiana, says: The Democrats will carry the State by from 10,000 to 25,000 majority.

Col. Hunt, Indian agent at Wichita agency, Indian Territory, emphatically denies the report recently telegraphed from Texas that the Cheyenne Indians made an attack on the commissary supplies there.

Railroad Fatality.—A frightful accident occurred at the depot yard, last evening, in which a young man named James Pitt, aged about 25, a son of the late Wm. Pitt, of the 17th Ward, lost his life. The way in which it happened was as follows:

The young man was night yard master at the station, a position he had held for some time, and was making up the Utah Southern freight train for the morning. He was between two cars, one of which was being moved toward the other for coupling. He held the coupling pin in his hand and was slowly walking backward with the car following him, when his heel caught in a frog of the track and stuck fast. In order to extricate himself he would have had to kick forward with the foot thus fastened, an action which was rendered impossible by the moving car which the next moment encountered his body and threw him prostrate upon the track. The wheels passed over him, crushing dreadfully the left leg, left arm and back. When he was picked up it was found his watch had been broken by the accident, leaving the hands standing at 27 minutes past 7 o'clock. The unfortunate boy was taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. S. C. Smith, in the 17th Ward, where he died shortly before 10 p.m. The Drs. Benedict, who were summoned to attend him, could do no more than alleviate his pain, as the injuries received were mortal. The affair was purely an accident. Neither the young man himself nor any of his assistants were at all to blame. He was much esteemed at the yard as a careful, steady and efficient employee, and was not by any means reckless in his disposition. His loss is deplored by not only his family relatives, but by all his fellow workmen at the station.

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Terrible Outrage.—The following special was received this afternoon at 3:30:

Nashville, Sept. 30.

Editor Deseret News:

About 11 o'clock at night on the 20th inst., it was reported to Sheriff Samuel Cazier of this place, that a man by the name of Parker, who has been peddling some kind of powder that he claims will prevent the explosion of oil in lamps, had committed a rape on a little girl of this place, ten years ago. The sheriff immediately made arrangements for his arrest, and not being able to find him in this place, went to Juab, where he found and captured him and brought him back here. He was taken before Justice Borrowman, but waived an examination and was committed to jail, and will be taken to Provo to day. Last night he was brought before the court and demanded that the delivery of Parker, but our sheriff stood them off by threatening to hurt some of them if they did not leave the jail at once. The evidence against Parker is substantial and no doubt he will be convicted.

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Reported by the Standard.

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